

# ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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GEO. H. BLAKE, Publisher.

## ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEO. H. BLAKE,**  
BARTON, VT.

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### Our Club List.

We give a portion only of our club list here, but shall furnish all of the leading periodicals at low rates with the Monitor. The price in second column includes the Monitor and the periodical named. One or more furnished at prices named. In each instance the price of the Monitor is reckoned at \$1.50 a year. We guarantee the start of each paper, except that with the publishers. The low rates on Boston Journal, Advertiser, New York Tribune, Mail & Express, and Press, can be had only for subscribers in this state.

Boston Weekly Journal,	\$1.00	\$1.50
" Advertiser,	1.00	1.50
New York Weekly Tribune,	1.00	1.50
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Mr. Rutland is again sorely afflicted. His eldest daughter, Mrs. J. J. Copping, died on Sunday at her father's home in Washington. Under the weight of such quickly-succeeding and poignant sorrow, it would not be strange if he concluded to withdraw from the cabinet.

The Rutland Herald whines because the press of the state has ignored its frantic efforts to stir up a high license breeze. Possibly the matter hasn't been deemed worthy of notice. We advise our neighbor over the mountain not to get too high in the air, he may come down like a stick. The mouse to be born this fall of his labor will be exceeding small.—Standard.

In upholding the constitutionality of the Edmunds-Tucker law, aimed at the curse of polygamy, the Supreme Court has again deserved well of the nation. The court's decision of Monday hits Mormonism a stunning blow right between the eyes. The sooner Mormons consent to give up their lawless practices and become law-abiding American citizens the better it will be for them.

The frantic and persistent effort of the Rutland Herald to create an impression that there is a strong sentiment for high license in Rutland and vicinity seems begotten either of subsidy or of I-like-to-take-a-little-myself. We have noticed that ardent high license men are rarely if ever teetotalers. Rutland is a smart town and the Herald an enterprising newspaper, but the job of converting the intelligent and honest people of Vermont to the high license will cost lots of money and will require the influence of more *Heralds* than will ever be published in this state.

### Is Vermont Ready?

Is Vermont ready for the question? One thing is certain, she will not repeal her law to please the whiskey men. She has kept it on her statute book for 38 years because it didn't please them. The first question she will want settled is this: Does the prohibitory law, enforced exactly as it is enforced, damage the rum business more than high license would? If so she wants to keep it. What Vermont wants is to smash the business. For nearly 40 years she has stood with free rum Canada pouring down upon her from the North, with license New York and license Massachusetts surging across her western and her southern shores, with prohibition New Hampshire poisoning all her eastern border with its infamous sinks of corruption in Littleton, Woodsville and other neighboring towns where the law is not enforced—and against all these odds, bearing the taunts of foes and the reproaches of friends with equal grace, she has stood her ground and said, "Though all the world give the foul traffic leave to be, within my borders it shall wear the brand of 'outlaw' and never rear its head except in treason against my law."

She may have been mistaken, but she has never come to believe that less liquor will be sold where the law says it may be sold than where the law says it shall not be sold. She still thinks that to license a traffic which for forty years she has declared to be a crime, would debauch the public morals more than a righteous law, even people are two cowardly to enforce it as it ought to be. She is inclined to think now that if these Rutland reformers felt half the zeal to execute the law that they show in trying to repeal it, her word would be pretty well obeyed even in Rutland.—Caledonian.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.—The ratification of the Sanborn Treaty was expected, although the opposition to it was stronger than it was generally thought to be. The fact that so conservative and careful a Senator as Mr. Sherman sustained the Treaty is proof of the sagacity

with which our Commissioners to Berlin did their work. One good result of the discussion of the Treaty by the Senate was the bringing out of the fact that our government has bought lands adjoining the spacious harbor of Pago Pago, one of the finest and safest in the Pacific.

Of course the democratic and Mugwump newspapers will continue alternately to belittle and to exaggerate the results of our successful diplomacy, but most intelligent Americans will be gratified that we have secured in the Pacific a naval station so well located in reference to the development of our merchant marine in that part of the world, under the liberal encouragement that it will get from a Republican Administration.

### An International Silver Dollar.

One of the subjects under consideration by the three American Congresses, now in session, is uniformity in coinage, weights and measures among the nations therein represented. It is a large subject, and one that presents many difficulties. An attempt to solve the coinage problem has been made by Mr. Estee, one of the delegates, who has prepared a report, which will be presented to the conference within a few days, and which is of the greatest international interest and importance.

This report proposes a common international dollar of 412 grains, 900 fine, to be issued by an American monetary union through a bureau of three delegates—one from the United States, one from the central nations and one from South America; the United States to coin not less than 2,000,000 nor more than 4,000,000 of such coins per month, and all the other nations not to exceed 4,000,000, the amounts issued by these latter to be in proportion to population. These coins are to be legal tender in all the countries and receivable for all dues. The monetary union so provided for shall be perfected by a meeting of delegates from the several countries in Washington next January, and shall become operative January 1, 1892.

This, in brief, is the outline of Mr. Estee's scheme. It is a large one, and it will very probably meet with many objections. It is, however, an attempt to do something that is highly desirable to be done, and it should receive the most respectful and earnest consideration of the Congress.

### The Washington "Circus."

The doings in the House of Representatives at Washington for the past ten days have been characterized as a circus. The occasion briefly stated, was brought about by the decision of Speaker Reed that members present in the House, though not voting, should be counted as present and should help to make a quorum. The democrats, who have stated their purpose will be to delay action and hinder and prevent all legislation in that body, not agreeable to their wishes, by every manner of parliamentary or dilatory means, were determined to prevent anything being done. Their pretense was that no code of rules had been adopted for the governing of the proceedings of this congress. Their real purpose was to prevent the seating of one or more members who have been deprived of their seats by fraud, and to so consume time as to prevent needed legislation. Speaker Reed took the position that members who were present and active in all of the proceedings when they could delay the work of the House, were also present when they shut their mouths on roll call, making the actual number of answering members less than the majority quorum. The speaker's rulings were savagely criticised, and the Southern brigadiers yelled, stamped and howled making a perfect bedlam. The speaker is one of the very coolest, brightest and best men in the whole House to stand such unaccustomed and disgraceful proceedings. He was not visibly ruffled by the performance in the ring or the speeches of the ring-masters and the clowns. He made his rulings and was sustained in them. We give below a portion of Hon. O. C. Moore's letter to the *Nashua Telegraph*. Mr. Moore is a member of the House and witnessed the scenes in that body.

"The second war on the Potomac has raged for three days. The rebels are here. Their shrill, piercing, startling, yell rings through the capitol, calling Senators from their seats and packing the House to its utmost capacity. For three days the excitement has been intense. A casual observer to the House would at times supposed bedlam had broken loose. On the Democratic side he would see forty men on their feet; some gesticulating wildly; some shaking their fists vigorously; some hurling epithets promiscuously, and all foaming and frothing as if they were possessed of seven devils. Then when the chorus came in, it came in that peculiar and indescribable yell that has been heard on a thousand battlefields.

What was the Speaker doing? Keeping as cool as an iceberg, never once losing his temper or his courage.

What were the Republicans doing? Enjoying the circus and laughing at the clowns.

The Republicans had a caucus on Monday evening at which Mr. Reed explained the proposed changes in the rules and a resolution approving of them was adopted with another

calling on all Republican members to be present in their seats. This was the spark that started the conflagration.

Simultaneous with this action the contested election case of Smith v. Jackson of West Virginia, was set for consideration. The Democrats believed the Republicans had entered into a plot to secure a working quorum by unseating enough Democrats. This was their excuse for refraining from voting. This kept the Republicans three short of a quorum, owing to sickness and the unavoidable absence of half a dozen members. With 165 members necessary for a quorum, and the liability of eight or ten members being sick at the same time, the exigencies that are always arising in a body of 350 men to call them away, it became a practical, pressing question whether all legislation should be defeated by the refusal of the Democratic side to vote, or whether an absurd, obstructive and destructive parliamentary practice should be uprooted.

The hour had struck to test this question and determine once for all whether the majority or the minority should control the House. It is true that the practice of the House and the opinions of eminent parliamentarians, including Mr. Blaine, sustained the obstructionists. That, however, did not render it incompetent for the House to examine the question for itself and settle it for itself.

The Constitution confers the power on each branch of Congress to settle its own rules of proceeding. Each therefore is a law unto itself. The Speaker had made up his mind to rule, when the Democrats forced the issue, that a member who is present and refuses to vote is still a factor in the quorum. He is in "attendance," and that is all the Constitution requires. The Republicans were of one mind with the Speaker and have sustained him to a man. They will continue to do so to the end. And the end, let me here say, will be a complete Republican victory, and the firm establishment of the doctrine that the majority shall control the House. The Republican side knows that the Democratic side is conscious of the fatal weakness of its position both in principle and in numbers.

Two or three things have redeemed the contest from utter contempt and will make it memorable. The courage, coolness and firmness of the Speaker have been worthy of all praise. Probably not another man in a million could have passed the ordeal so superbly—Bland's rant did not disturb him; Springer's persistence did not shake him; Breckinridge's fists did not alarm him; Byrum's mud did not stick to him. The Speaker's wit and brain and 300 avoirdupois proved more than a match for the entire Democratic side. "We were almost ready to put the Speaker out," said a Democrat. They never got over that "almost," and every time they looked at the mountain of flesh and muscle in the Speaker's chair the word grew like Falsiati's men of Buckram.

The next redeeming feature of the contest was Mr. McKinley's speech in support of the Republican position. Mr. McKinley is an exceedingly modest man, as I have before remarked, "I would have given a thousand dollars," he said to me afterwards, "if I could have got rid of making that speech." As he rose in the presence of that magnificent audience he, too, was calm and self-contained. He was a speech and presence not unworthy of Edmund Burke himself. Although given without notes the diction was perfect and the logic impregnable. The exposition of the constitutional question was unanswerable; while the authorities cited brushed away all doubts of the inherent soundness of the Republican position. It was a powerful speech and superbly delivered. An ovation greeted the orator from the Republican side when he concluded.

Mr. Butterworth's argument for the Republicans was strong, racy, brilliant. He sustained his reputation as the best man at repartee in the house, and as a debater he stands second to none. Mr. Butterworth's speech was strong in argument as well as entertaining. He was frequently interrupted, but the interrupter always got well punished for his temerity.

Mr. Carlisle's speech was altogether the best on the Democratic side. Aside from refusing to vote Mr. Carlisle has acted with moderation and has more than once tried to check the more hot-headed and reckless filibusters.

Marion Harland, editress of the *Home Maker*, a valuable journal of the home, has undertaken to raise funds with which to complete a monument at the grave of Martha Washington at Fredericksburgh, Va. The monument was commenced in 1833, but never completed and is now little better than a ruin. The patriotic women of the country are appealed to and will doubtless respond to the call. Those sending \$2 to the *Home Maker*, 19 West 22d St., New York city, will receive the journal one year, and have 75 cents given to the monument fund.

Keeping a diary is not what it is cracked up to be. Thirty days of accuracy is about the limit of the endurance; but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has never yet disappointed any one who has used it. "My son, when you go to the city, get you a bicycle, some tight pants, some tooth-pick shoes, and a slender cane, but with all your gettings, don't fail to get a bottle of Salvation Oil, for 'quid (you know) good for a fall'."

### Supreme Court Centennial.

The centennial of the organization of the United States Supreme Court well deserved the appropriate observance it received in New York yesterday.

None familiar with the nation's history can fail to admire the important part played in it by the Supreme Court. This is the more significant because the Supreme Court was the most strikingly original and unique feature of our political system; and its success, therefore has been the more noteworthy.

Experience has well demonstrated the foresight and wisdom of those who conceived the device of a Supreme Court, to give practical effect to the distinctions that ought to exist between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government.

Partly because the time is more distant and partly because the time furnished greater opportunities, the first 50 years seem to have been more important than the second half century of the court's existence. Those were the days when Marshall on the bench construed the constitution, and Webster at the bar aided materially in the important work.

During recent years, however, the high character of the court has been fully maintained; and to-day it is justly the pride of every American citizen.—Mail and Express.

### The Value and Power of Associated Effort.

There ought to be a grange or a farmers' club in every town in Vermont. There are obvious reasons why a grange would be far better than a club; but if prejudices or other causes exist which would prevent the organization of a grange or circumscribe its usefulness, then steps should be taken to organize a club. The farmers of Vermont need organization as much and possibly more than those of any other New England State, but at the present time there are less granges and less clubs than in any other section of New England according to population. This ought not to be so. The farmers of the state cannot afford to be left in the race of life as they surely will be if they undertake to reach the goal alone. While the officers and members of the grange are expected to lead in this matter, the work should not be placed entirely upon their shoulders. There are many leading farmers of the state who are not members of the order, but who believe in organization, who can and should assist in this work. These men can take the matter of organization among their friends and neighbors, and if assistance is needed to form a grange or a club, write the master of the state grange and help will be forthcoming. This work should be done at once. The winter will soon be gone, and the organization will be delayed for six months or a year. Now is the time to work, and all farmers, whether members of the grange or not, should lend a helping hand. Call it a grange if you can, if not a club, but don't fail to take immediate steps for a farmers' organization of some kind.

### The Tracy Horror.

A terrible calamity visited the household of Secretary Tracy on Monday, Washington, on the morning of Feb. 3d, whereby three persons lost their lives and three others were badly injured. Smoke was noticed issuing from the front windows by passers-by about 7 o'clock a. m. An alarm was immediately rung in. The house was all ablaze inside and the main stairway was burned, cutting off communication with the sleeping apartments on the second and third floors. The firemen worked heroically and went through fire and smoke in search of members of the family in different apartments. Mrs. Wilmerding, the secretary's daughter, and Miss Wilmerding forced their way through the blinding smoke and jumped from the second story window. Ladders were raised for them but in the excitement they failed to see them. Mrs. Wilmerding broke her left wrist and was otherwise severely injured about her lower limbs but broke no bones.

Chief Engineer Parish found Mrs. Tracy lying on her bed overcome by suffocation. She was removed to a house close by where every effort was used to restore her to consciousness, but it was impossible to save life, and she died in a few minutes. She was not burned, but died from suffocation. Almost at the same time two more bodies were taken from the burning building, one that of the Secretary's daughter, Maria, aged 14, and the other one of the servants. Both bodies were burned to a crisp, and the charred remains were taken to an undertaker's establishment where they were joined soon after by the remains of Mrs. Tracy.

Secretary Tracy had a most wonderful escape. Like all the others he was overcome in his sleep by the smoke that filled the house and rendered him completely helpless. He was discovered in this condition and with considerable difficulty was removed to a place near one of the windows. A ladder was quickly raised and he was carried to a neighbor's house, suffering from asphyxia. The doctors applied artificial means to induce respiration and succeeded after

an hour's work in restoring him to semi-consciousness. He improved slowly and is gradually gaining strength.

The house was completely gutted. The walls are standing, but the interior presents a picture of ruin and desolation. The residence of Judge Cox adjoining was badly damaged by water.

The funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy took place from the east room of the White House Feb. 4. The services, which were of the most impressive character, were attended by President and Mrs. Harrison, vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the members of the cabinet, many members of the diplomatic corps, senators, representatives, prominent men of the army and navy, and many others. The bodies were placed in a vault in Rock Creek cemetery, just beyond the Soldiers' home, to await Secretary Tracy's determination in regard to their permanent resting place.

### History's Dramatic Revenge.

When ex-Senator Bruce of Mississippi enters upon his duties as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia his windows will look out upon the site where stood for many years before the war one of the best known slave blocks in Washington. In less than a minute's walk from his office he can stand upon the very spot where thousands of his race were knocked down under the hammer. It is just about midway between the Capitol and the White House, and is occupied by a drinking fountain to-day. Where, a few years back, public men of worldwide fame carelessly passed and repassed this slave mart every day, history has wrought one of its most startling and dramatic changes. The colored man, no longer a marketable chattel, presides over all the property conveyances in the District. No transfer is valid without his seal.

The record of the past thirty years has been one of unparalleled feats of human emancipation. Through the combined decrees of Alexander of Russia, Abraham Lincoln and the good old Pedro of Brazil over thirty million shackles have fallen from serfs and slaves—an average of over a million a year. We have seen in this country many violent contracts between the old regime and the new, but where can we find one more dramatic than between that old block and the present position of Blanche K. Ryan?

On substantially the same spot where the negro figured so recently as only a chattel he is vested to-day, at the nation's capital and under the very eaves of Congress, with official control of all property transfers. The hand once shackled on the block now legalizes the bargains of his former oppressor!—New York Press.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Feb. 3. The last week in the House was the most turbulent in many years. For the amount of confusion and bitterness indulged in there was comparatively little personal feeling developed, and Speaker Reed is probably as popular personally among his Democratic colleagues as he ever was, and that is saying considerable. The result was to all effects decided on Thursday, when the Speaker's iron will prevailed, and the question of whether or not members who are present and silent can be counted as voting was settled, for the present, in the affirmative. Though on Friday the Democrats were able to fight off the consideration of the question of taking up the first election case, for over four hours, yet the acknowledgement of defeat had to come. On Saturday the battle had eased down to skirmish and the firing was spiritless. The galleries were comparatively empty.

The result is certainly a victory for Speaker Reed, but it was one expected by the most experienced men on both sides of the House. It establishes a fact that was notorious before, and that is Speaker Reed is a man of remarkable perseverance and unvarying good nature, combined with an iron will. In his manner the Count Fosco was never more urbane, of course, there is one thing that detracts from his victory and that is that the democrats did not put up the best fight possible. Mr. Carlisle had proposed taking a stand surely upon parliamentary law fighting the speaker without confusion, but he found himself unable to control his forces and bedlam ensued. The so-called "impassioned orators" took the bit between their teeth and ran away, and an impassioned orator is of about as much use in a debate on purely parliamentary questions as he is before the United States Supreme Court.

Throughout the week the democrats missed one man, and he is Samuel J. Randall. He had written Mr. Carlisle to stand firm, but he could not give Mr. Carlisle his cunning, his force and his knowledge of parliamentary law. No man now living in this country has all these qualifications so highly developed. In short, the democrats were unable to use their full force unitedly.

But though temporarily defeated the democrats have determined to stand together and to dispute the ground inch by inch until the republicans are compelled to present rules for the guidance of the House. In

this effort, so long as it remains legitimate in its conduct the democrats will meet with a large amount of sympathy from business men throughout the country who desire to see legislation actually in motion.

In the meantime the republicans are to-day making strenuous efforts to secure a quorum of their own members in the House to dispose of the pending election cases. Saturday's vote showed a strength of 165, or two less than a republican quorum. In the morning Mr. O. Donnell turned up and it was thought that, with the vote of the speaker, the party in power would have the necessary 165. It was discovered to their sorrow, however, that Representative Neidringhaus, the gentleman with the strange and wonderful biography in the *Congressional Record*, had slipped off to New York. He was telegraphed for. Meanwhile, Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts sent word that although he was ill he would come if absolutely necessary. The other absentees are Mr. Wilber of New York, whose severe illness, places his attendance out of the question, and Mr. Caswell, whose wife died on Friday, but who will nevertheless be here tomorrow.

The society columns of the local papers are just now torn up over a fashionable affair that threatens the social fabric of the administration. A granddaughter of John Wanamaker described as very precocious and entrancingly beautiful at the mature age of three years and three months, was introduced to that gay young rake, "Baby" McKee, last week. The blood of the spectators was fairly frozen by the chilly reception given him by the Philadelphia prude, who warmly resented the prince's advances. Even now, after several tirades, she cannot abide him, and cries, "Go away, nasty thing!" whenever he is in the room. And all this the local Jenkins grandly relates as if it were an occurrence of importance. The journalists under the last Napoleon were paid for ascribing pictures to his young prince when he was but seven years of age, but inasmuch as President Harrison is not paying for this stuff by the yard, the reader might be spared.

Senator Farwell did not openly oppose the appointment of Mr. Clarkson as collector of the port of Chicago when the case was reached, but his bitterness against the administration is still very marked. He says that he could have prevented the nomination had he tried, but that it would have availed nothing. He adds that in making the nomination the president deliberately disregards the wishes of the entire Illinois delegation, and probably intended it as an affront.

TEMPERANCE REFORM?—The opening gun of the great campaign for law, order and decency, has been fired, and turns out to be a fire cracker of the fizzle variety. The exuberant rhetoric and glowing fancy of our contemporary, the *Rutland Herald*, has tried to fix the thing up, but nobody is fooled. This alleged move in the interest of temperance? must be judged by its leadership. Prominent men are committed to the movement but they are not prominent as abstainers from intoxicants nor as respecters of the law as it stands. With such men as John W. Cramton and H. O. Carpenter of the Bardwell House, whose bar runs in such open defiance of law, as to excite comment even from old patrons, during the G. A. R. encampment; A. H. Tuttle of the Bates House; H. M. Bates, who has a case in court on this issue; two or three druggists whose interest in this move can easily be explained at the load, we can sing with needed emphasis.

See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Epsworth Falls, N.Y., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Epsworth Falls, N.Y., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, makes it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

SKINKS.—If any of our readers will give us information in regard to either of the parties hereto, should they will receive our thanks. They belong to that class of honorable men who subscribe for a paper and then run off, leaving arrears on it unpaid.

The first is James McFarland, who took the Monitor at Derby.

The second is J. A. Turner, who took the paper at Newport Center.

The third is E. H. Moody, who once flourished somewhere near North Crafts-bury. He has left, but we want to send word after him.

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE. See. At druggists, ROUGH ON PAIN PLASTER. Prepared. ROUGH ON COUGHS. Troches, 10c. Liquid, 25c. ROUGH ON WORMS. Safe. Sure Cure. 25c. Wain's Hair Balsam.—If gray, gradually restores color; elegant tonic dressing. 50c. \$1.00, druggists, or \$1.00 size shipped by express for \$1. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

Look You!—Prevent tendency to wrinkles or aging of the skin by using Leaselle Oil. Preserves a youthful, plump, fresh complexion the features. Prevents withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh, develops the bust. Prevents chapping, cracking, keeps skin soft, smooth. \$1.00. Druggists, or prepared by express. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J. 9-19 S. A.

Jacob Adell of Fairmont, Ind., poured kerosene over his clothes, set fire to them and roasted himself alive, to expiate his sins, on last week Wednesday. He had recently shown indications of being crazy on religious matters.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvelously strong and wholesome. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 109 Wall St., N. Y.

**Liberation Notice.**  
This is to certify that I have this day given my son, George W. Platts, his time during the remainder of his minority and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.  
JAMES A. PLATT, Father.  
Albany, Jan. 18, '90. Witness, W. C. BURBANK.

**THE WHITE IS KING.**  
TRIUMPHANT EVERYWHERE!  
EUROPE AND AMERICA  
ALIKE PAY HOMAGE TO THE  
**WHITE.**  
It Leads The World  
Awarded The  
**Gold Medal**  
—FOR THE—  
Best Family Sewing Machine  
—AT THE—  
Exposition Universelle,  
PARIS 1889.  
Winner of the Grand Prize.  
—THE—  
Silver Medal  
—AT THE—  
Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati  
1888.  
—FOR THE—  
Best Family Sewing Machine.  
THE MOST SIMPLE.  
THE MOST DURABLE AND LIGHTEST  
RUNNING SEWING MACHINE  
IN THE WORLD.  
**BUY NO OTHER.**  
FOR SALE BY  
**H. O. Whitcher.**  
Barton, Vt.

**WHEELER & LOCKE.**  
DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF  
**COLOR CROCKERY,**  
ever shown in this vicinity? If so, take a look at the  
**"HOP" SEMI-PORCELAIN STONE CHINA**  
of which we have a full CRATE. This is a new pattern just imported, and is strictly first class ware, unique in design, tastefully decorated, and we propose to sell it at prices but a trifle higher than those usually asked for the many styles of cheap cream white, chalky ware now so common. We are prepared to sell

**DINNER SETS**  
OR  
**TEA SETS.**  
Of any number of pieces or a single dish as desired. This is a STOCK PATTERNS which we shall continue to carry. The advantage of purchasing where a Tea Set may easily be increased to a Dinner Set, or a broken dish at any time replaced, will be readily appreciated by all ladies who realize that crockery is perishable. Don't fail to examine these goods.  
December 30, 1889.  
WHEELER & LOCKE.  
IRASBURGH, VT.

**LOOK OUT**  
for bargains all through the line, during this month at OWEN'S. Have just finished taking account of stock, and as usual at this season all Remnants and short lengths and slow selling stuff are marked way down to close.  
This sale will include all Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannels, Plushes, Silks, Satins, Surrahs. Lot of 10c Ginghams at 6c; Crash at 4c; half dollar Undervests 38c; lot Toboggan Caps, 25c; good black Muffs, 62c; short lengths in carpets; all odd pairs and odd sizes in Shoes at your own price. A new Soap, and a good one, 5 cakes for 10 cents; another lot Raisins, 3 pounds for a quarter; one bbl. pure Candy left, 15c a pound.  
**O. D. OWEN.**  
Barton, Feb. 3, 1890.

**CASTORIA**  
for Infants and Children.  
"Castoria" is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any purgative known to me."  
H. A. WATSON, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATSON'S INFANT SYRUP.

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